

## Claims

1-12 Canceled

13. (New) A method for controlling the operation of a compressor, in which the compressor is switched off by a control unit to avoid thermal damage if an estimated temperature value ( $T_s(T_c)$ ) calculated by said unit exceeds an upper threshold value ( $T_{max}$ ), or remains switched on or is switched on if there is a compression requirement and if a lower threshold value ( $T_{min}$ ) is not reached, comprising the step of

determining the estimated temperature value ( $T_s(T_c)$ ) of the compressor indirectly and cyclically by means of a mathematical-physical model characterizing the cooling and heating properties of the compressor.

14. (New) The method as claimed in claim 13, comprising the further steps of determining physical-technical influencing variables ( $A(T_c)$ ;  $B(U)$ ), which influence the estimated temperature ( $T_s(T_c)$ ) in a changing manner,

determining, with the aid of the influencing variables ( $A(T_c)$ ;  $B(U)$ ), at least one relative temperature ( $T_{c1}$ ;  $T_{c2}$ ), which describes the thermal state of the compressor,

adding or subtracting, for this purpose, the currently applicable influencing variables ( $A(T_c)$ ;  $B(U)$ ) from the cyclically prior value of the relative temperature ( $T_{c1}$ ,  $T_{c2}$ ), so that a currently applicable relative temperature ( $T_{c1}$ ;  $T_{c2}$ ) is obtained as the result of this calculation, in that a currently applicable estimated temperature ( $T_s(T_c)$ ), which takes into account the heating and cooling behavior of the compressor, is then determined from this currently applicable relative temperature ( $T_{c1}$ ;  $T_{c2}$ ) and the ambient temperature ( $T_{\infty}$ ) of the compressor, and

using this cyclically determined estimated temperature ( $T_s(T_c)$ ) for carrying out a limit value comparison with a lower temperature threshold value ( $T_{min}$ ) and an upper temperature threshold value ( $T_{max}$ ), on the basis of which the operation of the compressor is controlled.

15. (New) The method as claimed in claim 14,

wherein, apart from other variables, the influencing variables ( $U$ ) include at least

one of the following quantities:

the electric voltage ( $U_{\text{comp}}$ ) at the compressor, the counterpressure ( $P$ ) of the compression medium downstream of the compressor and, in the case of closed pressure systems, the admission pressure of the pressure medium at the inlet of the compressor.

16. (New) The method as claimed in claim 15,

wherein the influencing variables ( $U$ ) are entered in a heating function ( $B(U)$ ), which describes the heating behavior of a specific compressor.

17. (New) The method as claimed in claim claim 14,

wherein the influencing variable ( $A(T_c)$ ) represents a cooling function which takes into account the cooling properties of a specific compressor and the surroundings in which it is installed.

18. (New) The method as claimed in claim 17,

wherein, to calculate a current value of the relative temperatures ( $T_{c1,i}$ ;  $T_{c2,i}$ ), the value of the cooling function ( $A(T_c)$ ) is subtracted from the last predetermined or calculated values of the relative temperatures ( $T_{c1,i-1}$ ;  $T_{c2,i-1}$ ) if the compressor is not in operation or is in operation in the time interval considered, and the value of a heating function  $B(U)$  is added if the compressor is in operation in the time interval considered.

19. (New) The method as claimed in claim 14,

wherein the relative temperature ( $T_{c1}$ ;  $T_{c2}$ ) and the estimated temperature ( $T_s(T_c)$ ) for a time increment ( $i$ ) are calculated according to the following equations:

with the compressor switched off

$$T_{ci} = T_{ci-1} - A T_{ci-1}$$

and with the compressor switched on

$$T_{ci} = T_{ci-1} - A T_{ci-1} + B U_i$$

and for the estimated temperature

$$T_{si} = C T_{ci} + T_{\infty}$$

in which the values  $A$  to  $C$  represent matrices with constant coefficients which

characterize the compressor and the compressor surroundings, in particular with regard to their thermal properties.

20. (New) The method as claimed in claim 13,  
wherein the initial value of the relative temperature ( $T_c$ ) is chosen such that the estimated temperature ( $T_s(T_c)$ ) of the compressor corresponds to the value of the ambient temperature ( $T_\infty$ ) at the installation location of the compressor.
21. (New) The method as claimed in claim 20,  
wherein the initial value of the relative temperature ( $T_c$ ) is set to the value zero at the beginning of the compressor control method.
22. (New) The method as claimed in claim 13, comprising the following steps:
  - a) establishing the operating state of the compressor (on or off),
  - b) measuring at least one on the two following pressure values: the counterpressure  $P$  of the pressure medium downstream of the compressor and, in the case of closed systems, the admission pressure upstream of the compressor,
  - c) measuring the currently applicable operating voltage  $U_{\text{comp}}$  of the compressor,
  - d) measuring or estimating the ambient temperature  $T_\infty$  of the compressor,
  - e) determining the validity of the influencing variables, operating voltage  $U_{\text{comp}}$  and counterpressure  $P$  or the compressor inlet pressure (admission pressure),
  - f) calculating the current value of the heating function  $B(U)$  by using heating-specific influencing variables  $U$ ,
  - g) calculating the current value of the cooling function  $A(T_c)$  by using the characteristic temperatures of the last time clock,
  - h) calculating the characteristic relative temperatures  $T_{c1}$ ;  $T_{c2}$  by addition and/or subtraction of the current values of the heating function  $B(U)$  and the cooling function  $A(T_c)$ ,

- i) calculating the estimated temperature  $T_s(T_c)$  as a function of the characteristic relative temperatures  $T_{c1}$ ;  $T_{c2}$  and the ambient temperature  $T_\infty$ ,
- j) comparison of the estimated temperature  $T_s(T_c)$  with predetermined temperature threshold values  $T_{min}$  and  $T_{max}$ , where  $T_{min}$  is less than  $T_{max}$ ,
- k) clearance for starting the compressor if the estimated temperature  $T_s(T_c)$  is less than or equal to  $T_{min}$ , or authorization to continue operation if the estimated temperature  $T_s(T_c)$  is less than the temperature value  $T_{max}$ ,
- l) switching off the compressor if the estimated temperature  $T_s(T_c)$  is greater than or equal to the temperature value  $T_{max}$ ,
- m) storing the characteristic relative temperatures  $T_{c1}$ ;  $T_{c2}$  for use in the next calculation run,
- n) waiting until the next time clock, and
- o) starting the next calculation run (step a).

23. (New) The method as claimed in claim 22,

wherein the validity of the measured variables, operating voltage  $U_{comp}$  and counterpressure  $P$  or admission pressure, is determined by these values being multiplied by the value "one" if the compressor is in operation or multiplied by the value "zero" if the compressor is not in operation.

24. (New) The method as claimed in claim 13,

wherein, even if the estimated temperature ( $T_s(T_c)$ ) is greater than the temperature threshold value ( $T_{min}$ ), the compressor may be switched on if the operating time of the compressor, until the upper threshold value ( $T_{max}$ ) is reached, is sufficient to convey an amount of pressure medium adequate for a specific application.